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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/689,991	10/13/2000	Bijan Farhang	Farhang 3-2/LUC-295	1021
47382	7590	07/27/2005	EXAMINER	
PATTI & BRILL, LLC			FERGUSON, KEITH	
ONE NORTH LASALLE STREET				
44TH FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL 60602				2683

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/689,991	FARHANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Keith T. Ferguson	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-24 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 25-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 25-44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 25-27,29-33,35,38-40,42 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al., newly recited reference.

Regarding claims 25 and 31, Griffith et al. discloses a method (fig. 5), comprising the steps of assigning by a controller of a mobile switching center (fig. 1 number 111) a first number (538-3901) to a mobile station (112) that upon location of the mobile station at a first location (103) allows connection to the mobile station of a call that employs the first number (col. 2 lines 54-58); and assigning a second number (538-1902) to the mobile station (112) that upon location of the mobile station at a second location (104) allows connection to the mobile station of a call that employs the second number (col. 3 lines 10-16), wherein the second number (538-1902) differs from

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the first number (538-1901) , wherein the second location (104) differs from the first location (103) (location 103 and location 104) (col. 3 lines 1-35). Griffith et al. differs from claims 25 and 31 of the present invention in that it does not disclose assigning permanent first and second numbers to a mobile station; assigning permanent user zones and temporary user zones to the mobile station; employing the first permanent number for a connection when located in a first location; and employing the second permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone. Saunders et al. teaches a communication device (fig. 1 number 12) comprising a plurality of number assignment modules (NAMs) (col. 5 lines 34-55); each NAM comprising a first mobile identification number (MIN1) (permanent number) assigned to a first network (fig. 1 number 14) and a second mobile identification number (MIN2) (permanent number) assigned to a second network (fig. 1 number 16) stored within its memory (col. 5 lines 11-55 and col. 12 lines 24-40); employing the first (NAM/MIN1) for a connection when located in a first location (home site) (col. 4 lines 35-54); and employing the second (NAM/MIN2) permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone (visitor or roam system) (col. 4 lines 35-54 and col. 7 lines 58-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Griffith et al. method with assigning permanent first and second numbers to a mobile station; assigning permanent user zones and temporary user zones to the mobile station; employing the first permanent number for a connection when located in a first location; and employing the second permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone in order for the wireless terminal to have assigned telephone numbers by the mobile switching center when working at multiple locations, which saves the wireless switching system processing and resources by not having to reassign telephone numbers to the wireless terminal based upon its location, as taught by Saunders et al..

Regarding claims 26,32 and 39, Griffith et al. discloses the step of selecting the second location to comprise a location that is noncontiguous (separate location or different room) with the first Location (fig. 1 number 103 and 104).

Regarding claims 27,33 and 40, Griffith et al. discloses the step of selecting the first number to correspond to a first

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user zone that comprises the first location (col. 2 lines 54-58); and the step of selecting the second number to correspond to a second user zone that comprises the second location (col. 3 lines 10-18), wherein the second user zone differs from the first user zone (separate locations or different rooms) (fig. 1 number 103 and 104).

Regarding claims 29,35 and 42, Griffith et al. discloses the step of selecting the second number to allow only calls that employ the second number (538-1902) to be, contemporaneously with location of the mobile station in a temporary user zone (based upon the fix unit in area 104) that comprises the second location, originated and/or terminated in the temporary user zone (based upon the fix unit in area 104) (col. 2 lines 26-58 and col. 3 lines 1-34).

Regarding claims 30,37 and 44, Griffith et al. discloses step of assigning a particular number to the mobile station that upon location of the mobile station at any one of a plurality of locations allows connection to the mobile station of a call that employs the particular number (fig. 2 and col. 3 lines 1-26), wherein the particular number differs from the first number, wherein each location of the plurality of locations differs from the first location (fig. 2 and col. 3 lines 1-26).

Regarding claim 38, Griffith et al. discloses a method (fig. 5), comprising the steps of assigning by a controller of a mobile switching center (fig. 1 number 111) a first number (538-3901) to a mobile station (112) that upon location of the mobile station at a first location (103) allows connection to the mobile station of a call that employs the first number (col. 2 lines 54-58); and assigning a second number (538-1902) to the mobile station (112) that upon location of the mobile station at a second location (104) allows connection to the mobile station of a call that employs the second number (col. 3 lines 10-16), wherein the second number (538-1902) differs from the first number (538-1901), wherein the second location (104) differs from the first location (103) (location 103 and location 104) (col. 3 lines 1-35). Griffith et al. differs from claim 38 of the present invention in that it does not disclose assigning to a mobile station at a location distinct from the mobile station permanent first and second numbers; assigning at location distinct from the mobile station permanent user zones and temporary user zones to the mobile station; employing the first permanent number for a connection when located in a first

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location; and employing the second permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone. Saunders et al. teaches a communication device (fig. 1 number 12) comprising a plurality of number assignment modules (NAMs) (col. 5 lines 34-55); each NAM comprising a first mobile identification number (MIN1) (permanent number) assigned at a location distinct from the communication device to a first network (fig. 1 number 14 and col. 12 lines 24-40) and a second mobile identification number (MIN2) (permanent number) assigned at a location distinct from the communication device to a second network (fig. 1 number 16 and col. 12 lines 24-40) stored within its memory (col. 5 lines 11-55 and col. 12 lines 24-40); employing the first (NAM/MIN1) for a connection when located in a first location (home site) (col. 4 lines 35-54); and employing the second (NAM/MIN2) permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone (visitor or roam system) (col. 4 lines 35-54 and col. 7 lines 58-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Griffith et al. method with assigning to a mobile station at a location distinct from the mobile station permanent first and second numbers; assigning at location distinct from the mobile station permanent user zones and temporary user zones to the mobile station; employing the first permanent number for a connection when located in a first location; and employing the second permanent number for a connection when located in a second location or temporary zone in order for the wireless terminal to have assigned telephone numbers by the mobile switching center when working at multiple locations, which saves the wireless switching system processing and resources by not having to reassign telephone numbers to the wireless terminal based upon its location, as taught by Saunders et al..

4. Claims 28,34 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al. as applied to claims 1,25,31 and 38 above and in further view of Bansal et al..

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Regarding claims 28,34 and 41, the combination of Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. differs from claims 28,34 and 41 of the present invention in that they do not explicit disclose the step of selecting a discounted billing rate for the call that employs the second number. Bansal et al. teaches the step of selecting a discounted billing rate for the call that employs the second number (col. 5 lines 40-56 and col. 6 lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the combination of Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the step of selecting a discounted billing rate for the call that employs the second number in order to save money based upon a calling plan between the wireless terminal and its carrier, as taught by Bansal et al..

5. Claims 36 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griffith et al. in view of Saunders et al. as applied to claims 1 and 31 above and in further view of in view of Chavez, Jr..

Regarding claims 36 and 43, the combination of Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. differs from claims 36 and 43 of the present invention in that they do not disclose the step of directing to voice mail, upon location of the mobile station at the second location, a call that employs the first number. Chavez, Jr. Teaches the step of directing to voice mail, upon location of the mobile station at the second location (wireless terminal leaves first location), a call that employs the first number (col. 5 lines 34-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the combination of Griffith et al. and Saunders et al. with the step of directing to voice mail, upon location of the mobile station at the second location, a call that employs the first number in order for the wireless terminal to replay the first number message and decide whether to respond to the message, as taught by Chavez, Jr..

Response to Arguments

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6. Applicant's arguments filed June 9, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. The following are explanations to the applicant arguments:

1. Argument: Regarding claims 25 and 31, applicant alleges that Griffith and Saunders et al. do not disclose "assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones".

Explanation: Examiner agrees with applicant. However, "assigning several resources to a mobile station by a controller, including permanent first and second numbers, permanent user zones" is not recited in claims 25 and 31.

2. Argument: Regarding claims 25 and 31, applicant alleges that Griffith and Saunders et al. do not disclose "an approach which provides automatic flexibility in the routing and billing of calls to and from a wireless phone, in response to a change in physical location of the wireless phone".

Explanation: Examiner agrees with applicant. However, "an approach which provides automatic flexibility in the routing and billing of calls to and from a wireless phone, in response to a change in physical location of the wireless phone" is not recited in claims 25 and 31.

3. Argument: Regarding claims 25 and 31, applicant alleges that Griffith and Saunders et al. do not disclose "an approach in which a first number is employed when the mobile station is located in a first location in a respective permanent user zone and a second number is employed when the mobile station is

located in a second location in a respective temporary user zone.

Explanation: Examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant.

See revised claims 25 and 31 rejections above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Keith T. Ferguson whose telephone number is (571) 272-7865. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Keith Ferguson
Art Unit 2683
July 13, 2005

KEITH FERGUSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER
[Handwritten signature]